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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 67

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HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communication addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.

On August 16th, at the Peak Hospital, DAVID ALEXANDER ANDREWS, Esq., Quarry Bay Shipyard, aged 43 years.

1854

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIEUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1907.

The story of the imminent abdication of the Empress-Dowager of China is one that has been frequently repeated during the last twelve months, and we believe the date was fixed about two months ago by a Chinese journalist in Shanghai who has the advantage of an imagination in thorough working order. It may be taken for granted that authentic information of that nature would not be published in any hole-and-corner ways, whereas at present the story is discreetly ignored by native journals amenable to Peking influences. In the middle of last month the Empress-Dowager was reported to be "seriously thinking" of handing back the reins of government to the Emperor, and that "the day chosen for the ceremony will be the first day of the next Chinese new year"—February 2nd next. The story of that date was given credence by the added comment that "on that occasion also it is probable an Heir Apparent will also be selected," and the infant nephew of the Emperor (Prince Chun's son) and Princes Kung and Pu Lun were nominated as likely selections. Subsequent statements are unlikely to be more than repetitions and variations of these canards, which were a natural outcome of the period marked by anti-dynastic agitation. It is

supposed to be unwise to prophesy, but our success in the matter of Ex-Viceroy Shum's non-return to Canton emboldens us to venture the further prediction that the Empress-Dowager will die in harness. The official panic that has been responsible for so much barbarity may have penetrated the Forbidden City to some extent, but even that would be against the probability of her retirement. She must know that the odour of sanctity that hangs about the Chinese throne, to say nothing of the complicated system of palace guards, constitutes her best protection. In a Dower House at any distance from these, her life would not be, in insurance parlance, a good risk; while if she remained quartered with the Emperor, her abdication would be only nominal, a mere farce. The only solution of the mother-in-law problem is to get her out of the house. Remaining, no matter how good her intentions, she must muddle. It would be so with the old lady of Peking, apropos whose alleged impending retirement such friends of China as are addicted to slangy speech will murmur: "No such luck." Not even the best informed dare venture to prophesy what will happen when she does go, one way or another. The Emperor may be a vastly different person to what he was when she forcibly superseded him. He has had much to endure. But his imperial aunt is the same implacable foe to change that she has always been. Being a woman, she cannot help herself. On big questions and little ones, her attitude remains firm, one of devotion to the old order, before mediocres foreign nations came to disturb Peking. Apart from the unforgiving attitude of those who cannot forget her share in the horrors of seven years ago, a share which we think has been too lightly overlooked by the diplomatic personnel at Peking, we would rejoice to find the news true. This happens to be a time in Far Eastern affairs when the removal of the arch-suffragate would help the development that must come, and so we hope that the date of her abdication may be as near as gossip has it, and that the abdication will be a genuine one, and not like that of the ex-Emperor of Korea.

The Volunteer Troop uniforms, postponed from last Saturday, will be held on the Polo ground at four o'clock this afternoon, should the weather, and state of the ground permit. The Troop will be "at home" to their friends.

The Prime Minister has been heckled regarding the knighthood conferred upon Sir James Smith, director of the Ayrshire Foundry Comp., which supplied a defective rudder to the battleship King Edward VII.

Two carpenters were placed in the dock at the Magistracy yesterday charged with placing stones against the exit of the Po Hing theatre at Yau Ma Tei and preventing the doors from being opened. Mr. Hazland discharged the defendant with a caution.

In connection with the prosecution of the American Tobacco Combine, President Roosevelt proposes to ask for the appointment of receivers. The proposal is severely criticised in the American press on the ground that it is tantamount to Government ownership.

Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve are informed that at the firing point at 800 yards range is not yet completed, the postponed competition for the Governor's Cup at 500 yards will be held this afternoon and to-morrow at the Peak Range.

The "Petit Parisien" announces (says Reuter) that at Rochefort a student named Launcion has made a communication at the School of Medicine there regarding the discovery by him of a substance which he calls molibdite, possessing the same qualities as bromide of radium and costing only 20 francs the gramme, instead of 3000 francs.

Two Austrian engineers have invented an ingenious apparatus which it is said has been taken up by the French and Hungarian Governments for use in their post-offices. It is an automatic machine which makes it possible to post registered letters without the assistance of post-office officials. At a recent demonstration in the presence of the postal authorities (writes the United States Consul at Prague) the machine was declared a success.

According to a Laffin's telegram from Ottawa, the Dominion Government proposes shortly to veto the head tax of twenty-five dollars, which it has been imposing upon Japanese entering the country. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty forbids such discrimination, and, furthermore, the Grand Trunk and Pacific Railroad officials are greatly in want of Japanese labour to rush the work in hand in order to complete their contracts within the specified time.

A rickshaw coolie was brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of having with two others attempted to rob a drunken European at Arsenal Street on Thursday night. The defendant had taken the European there about midnight and got two other rickshaw coolies to search the drunks [man] while he kept watch. An Indian constable saw what was happening but before he could come up the other two coolies had bolted. Defendant denied the offence and the case was remanded pending the appearance of the European.

The other day the Judge of the Rangoon Small Causes Courts made a member of the local Bar pay the costs of the defendant, one gold mohur, because he was appearing for a minor and had not taken the precaution of having a guardian ad litem or a next friend appointed on behalf of his client.

The management of the Hippodrome, ever in search of novel attractions, have secured the services of Miss Alice Norton, a lady chemist, who mixes rubies and sapphires in full view of the audience. It is impossible for a layman to say whether the gems made by Miss Norton are as good as those made by nature, but at any rate the spectacle of a charming young lady experimenting with a mysterious powder and a large crucible is quite pretty, and the rubies she makes will certainly stand one of the tests of real rubies—they will cut glass! In a very short space of time Miss Norton converts ordinary London clay into large lumps of quartz, in which the rubies can be seen. Miss Norton, despite her English name, is a Viennese, born of American parents. Her contribution to the programme is remarkably interesting.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—

March "Washington Post" Sousa

Value "Sultana" Bacchus

Solo Selection "Pati-nue" Sullivan

Song "Adieu Marie" Adams

Overture "Le Macao" Arthur

Valse (Lento) "Cavasante" Lambert

Selection "The Earl and the Girl" Carly

Poole "Farfert" Fahrbach

DINNER MENU—Hors-d'oeuvre—Caviare in Eggs. Soup—Mock Turkey Soup. Fish—Boiled Fish and Egg Soupe. Entrées—Salad of Duck and Olives. Frisee of Sweetbreads. Mashed Potatoes. Curry—Calcutta Curry. Joints—Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce. Roast Capon and Broccoli. Boiled Corned Round of Beef and Carrot. Cold Bentos Ox Tongue and Steam or Onion Salad. Sweets—Macaroni Pudding. Noya Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Tippy Cake. Cheese Straws—Desert—Fruit.

A name, if reported with sufficient frequency in the newspapers to make it famous or notorious, becomes, as such, whether it be that of a prima donna or that of a pugilist. Sir Arthur Sullivan used to tell from his own experience a very illustrative of this. "Are you Mr. Sullivan?" asked a rough-looking man as the composer descended from the couch at a mining town in Colorado. The composer pleaded guilty. "Why, how much do you weigh?" asked the stranger. Sullivan thought this a curious method of testing the powers of a composer, but answered, "About 160 pounds." The man looked puzzled, saying, "And do you mean to say that at that weight you give fits to John S. Blackmore down in Kansas City?" Then doubts began to arise. "Ain't yo' John L. Sullivan?" demanded the miner. "No," said the other. "I'm Arthur Sullivan." Mingled relief and disappointment appeared upon the man's face. "Wal, I'm sorry you ain't John L.," he said; "still, I'm glad to see you anyway. Let's have a drink."

The troops of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, numbering about a thousand, were paraded on July 28th to witness the Royal Engineers of the brigade demolish a portion of a field work by undermining and blowing up. Brigadier-General Campbell, the officer in command, had the work explained to the men, who were drawn up about a thousand yards off, which was considered a safe distance. For some reason which cannot at present be explained, the force of the explosion, instead of acting downwards or upwards, as was expected, was expended in a lateral direction, scattering stones and debris among the troops, many of whom were hit by the flying missiles. There was a loud shout of "Lie down!" and the men instantly obeyed just as a second mine was sprung. This time the shower of stones passed harmlessly over the recumbent men. Some ten men were reported as hurt, two very seriously, needing their immediate removal to the Connaught Military Hospital. Their injuries are, however, chiefly about the legs and are not likely to prove dangerous.

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Before Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge).

A PENDING APPEAL

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, from the office of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, applied for a stay of execution against Li Chai-chi, whom his Lordship found on the previous day to be a partner in the Tak Li-lung firm.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, who represented the plaintiffs, objected to this and asked that a day be fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

His Lordship adjourned the case for one week to give the defendant an opportunity of proceeding.

AN ANNAMITE'S CLAIM.

Tham Pay Kien sued F. Flament to recover \$36 due for wages.

Defendant admitted engaging the plaintiff and bringing him here from Saigon at a salary of \$20 a month, but he had to summarily dismiss him during the first month's service owing to his thieving propensities.

Judgment was entered for defendant.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. ste. P. E. Friedrich which left here on Tuesday the 13th inst at noon, arrived at Shanghai on Thursday 15th inst, at 9 p.m.

The Boston ste. Wyvern arrived at Manila on 15th instant.

The Puna ste. Tremont left Kobe on the 16th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

LONDON, August 16th.

It is reported that 20,000 Moors are marching on Casablanca. The town is in ruins. Panic prevails at Tangier.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 16th.

Herr Joseph Joachim, the famous violinist, and the Duke of Pless are dead.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 16th.

Serious explosions have occurred in a dynamite factory at Dremitz on the Elbe. The town has had to be evacuated.

GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, August 16th.

It is reported there is to be an increase of three thousand to the German Navy.

BELFAST.

LONDON, August 16th.

At Belfast the carriers' strike is ended, but the dockers are still negotiating.

PASSENGER RATES INCREASED.

LONDON, August 16th.

The Eastern Steamboat Companies have increased their passenger rates by ten per cent.

ISLAND SUBMERGED.

LONDON, August 16th.

It is reported that Laysan Island in the Pacific Ocean has been submerged.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

LONDON, August 16th.

Moreno has escaped from Cape Colony into German territory.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

TOKYO, August 15th.

The new Convention between Russia and Japan is published to-day.

Both parties agree to respect the territorial integrity of each other, as well as all rights secured by each in the existing Treaties with China, and in the Portsmouth Treaty and Special Conventions.

Further, both Powers recognise and agree to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of China.

REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, August 13th.

As a result of conferences between the representatives of employers and men, sitting late yesterday evening, it is hoped that the labour dispute in Belfast will be settled to-day.

The police and military were withdrawn from the disturbed districts in Belfast yesterday evening, the priests, and Orange and Labour leaders promising to restrain the factions. The evening was quiet.

Rt. Hon. Sir Auton McDonnell, Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been most active in endeavouring to arrange a settlement of the strike.

KING AND KAISER.

LONDON, August 13th.

King Edward has arrived at Wilhelmshohe. The Kaiser and Prince Buelow received him at the station, where the monarchs cordially embraced, and afterwards drove to the castle amid the cheers of the people.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, August 13th.

The Daily Telegraph says that it is understood three improved Dreadnoughts will be commenced shortly.

THE MURDER CASE.

VICTIM'S IDENTITY DOUBTED.

The latest event in the tragic tragedy is the examination of the body of the murdered woman which took place on Thursday afternoon. The police, Dr. Macfarlane, and Miss Josie Marshall, a woman from Manila, were present, and the last named identified the body as that of Gertrude Dayton. The body was immediately afterwards interred.

So far as can be ascertained, no escort has been sent from Hongkong to Shanghai to bring Adsets back to the colony, and public interest has been excited as to what course will be pursued. It cannot be regarded as the duty of the Shanghai police or even those at Chefoo to convey the suspect to Hongkong, and it may be inferred from the delay

FOREST TRIBES IN INDIA.

A brief account of the forest tribes of India appears in the chapter on forests in the new Imperial Gazetteer. In the creation of state forests the forester, first as an explorer and then as a pioneer, finds his sphere of action in advance of the wave of civilization caused by increased prosperity in the more settled lands. In his preparations for the requirements of the future he comes in contact with forest tribes who, whether timid or ferocious, simple or cunning, all possess the common characteristic of viewing with intense jealousy any interference with the habits and customs of their primitive life. To them, though perhaps they only dimly realize it, the advance of civilization must mean either extinction or absorption into a population possessing a stronger vitality. The policy of the Government of India is to permit no sudden imposition of restrictions that may alter the accustomed mode of life of these tribes, but rather to win confidence by kindness, and thus gradually to create self-supporting communities acknowledging the state as arbitrator of those questions bethers decided by might rather than by justice. It is in the manner of giving effect to this policy that the success of the inauguration of forest conservancy often depends; for here, even more than in the comparatively civilised parts of the Empire, the work of the Forest Department can only commence with the acquiescence of the inhabitants, and only progress with their assistance.

With very few exceptions all forest tribes depend to a certain extent on agriculture to supplement their food supply, even though hunting, fishing, and the collection of forest products may form the most important period of their occupation. Most of them are not made of necessity, they move in quest of game and practice shifting cultivation at their temporary headquarters; all are armed with the best weapons they can manufacture or procure; and as a rule tattooing in red or blue, or other methods of permanently impressing the tribal marks on the skin, are largely resorted to. It is evident that with the restriction of the large areas over which these tribes are wont to roam, and the resulting diminution in the supply of food that the forests can afford, the formation of villages possessing permanent cultivation must gradually ensue, and in the first instance such villages are self-supporting even to the smallest detail of domestic requirements. Yet in time many savage customs and arts no longer necessary in a settled life will entirely disappear.

Probably the most primitive of all forest tribes are the Jarawas of the Andaman Islands. They are true forest folk who never leave the deep shade of evergreen forest, and subsist solely on the animal and vegetable life around them. Totally ignorant of agriculture, they have only recently made acquaintance with the value of metals and are now ready to take life, or to risk their own, in order to acquire an iron implement which shall make its possessor superior to his fellows. With them it has hitherto been impossible to open up friendly relations, and the armed escort that must accompany the workers in their forests is not always successful in protecting men and elephants from their arrows. Numerous tribes, such as the Chins and the Nagas, still exist in the wild hill forests of Burma and Assam, who though warriors and hunters, yet have permanent villages, more useful as tribal strongholds than as centres of agriculture. It is but a few years since entry into their territory meant death or slavery, and still more recently their well organised raids were a terror to the surrounding country. To-day they are gradually renouncing their savage life, for a knowledge of the power to punish followed by confidence, first in the individual and then in the Government, works wonders even in a single generation. More directly under these restraining influences are the Kachins and Karens of Burma. The former possess no written language, they are worshippers of demons with whom imagination thickly peoples the forests, hospitable but revengeful and unforgiving, and delighting in the most persistent blood-lends; the latter are more advanced, reserved and suspicious, yet mixing with the people around them and tending largely to Christianity in the place of a lost religion. Both practise shifting cultivation, both are hunters who also hold human life of small account. Other tribes, less in number and of small importance either politically or to the Forest officer, are found surviving in almost every province of India. Under a less gentle rule they would long ago have disappeared; at the present time their protection and maintenance are often a first charge on the forest estate of the Empire, and in many localities the extension of forests and their management must continue to depend to some extent on the treatment and requirement of these jungle dwellers.

SUGAR IN INDIA.

The importance of India as an outlet for sugar and its influence as such upon the markets of the world were never more clearly shown than in the statistical year 1896-97. On the other hand her possibilities as a producer of cane sugar are yearly attracting greater attention. In these circumstances it has been considered worth while to bring up to date and to re-issue in pamphlet form with considerable additions, a series of articles on sugar in India which have appeared from time to time in the "Indian Trade Journal," the organ of the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department. The pamphlet is called "Notes on Sugar in India" by Frederick Noel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, India, and is obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or from any bookseller. The price is Rs. 1.80 or, in the United Kingdom, 2s. 3d. It relates the early history of sugar as an article of trade and the evolution of the present industrial and fiscal systems that affect it. The origin and growth of bounties are described and the influence they exerted on the internal trade of the countries of production. A chapter deals with the constitution and operations of the Cartel. The bulk of the pamphlet relates more particularly to India, and these sections show full statistics of the Indian demand and consumption, of imports and exports, and of area, production and prices (so far as possible) since 1884-85. The last chapter is devoted to an exposition of the date showing the scope in various provinces for the establishment of sugar factories. The statements exhibit for each district the quantity and proportion of its total area which is under sugar cane as indicating the supply of the raw material; and, on the other hand, the total pop.ulation and the density of population and the importance of neighbouring towns indicating the extent of the potential demand. The data given in these statements are quite sufficient to enable anyone who contemplates engaging in the industry to select those places that merit special study as possible sites. The appendices consist of a tabular précis of the Indian Import Duties levied on sugar under the various Acts, and of a full index for reference purpose.

WEL-HAI-WEI.

The Shanghai Mercury noting that the Peking correspondent of *The Times* has been pleading for the retention of Wei-hai-wei, says:—"The attitude which that distinguished gentleman has taken up is just the one we should have expected him to take, but the very fact that he finds it necessary to plead is an indication that the question is being mooted. It is to be hoped that in this matter *The Times* will have its usual weight and influence not on you public opinion, but on the home government. There is at present no Palmerston in the cabinet, and anything which makes, or tends to make, backbone is to be welcomed."

It is matter for regret that the question of the restoration of Wei-hai-wei should be raised at all. It only gives rise in the mind of the Chinese Government to hopes and desires doomed to disappointment, and when the discussions come it frequently exposes itself in accusations of fraud and falsehood.

With the actual merits of the whole question we have no space at this moment to deal but one or two things are quite clear. The first is that when the Wei-hai-wei was handed over to the British as the equivalent of Port Arthur the stipulation that it should be held as long as Russia held Port Arthur was only the particular form of a general proposition; and it was tacitly understood that the occupation of Port Arthur by any Foreign Power would be regarded as justification for the continued holding of Wei-hai-wei. Thus when Port Arthur passed from the hands of Russia to those of Japan the implicit, though not the explicit, conditions were in no way changed, and hence the retention of Wei-hai-wei is British hands.

The second point we would note is that there is a limit to complaisance beyond which it is dangerous to go. The prestige of Britain in the Far East has not yet recovered from the dimming which it sustained at the very end of last century, and whilst we would recognise the virtue of the injunction that to whomsoever taketh our coat we should give our cloak also, we do not see that any logical necessity compels us to offer our naval bases to those who would reduce our Indian revenue, for whilst we could afford to pay for the latter we could not in any way compensate ourselves for the former, and it is to be most feared that the former is the collateral securities for the peace of the East. Take away the naval bases of Britain and other Powers in the Far East, and there would reign a chaos only imaginable in the Celestial—and one other—Empire.

BELFAST AND THE CLYDE.

An authorised statement has been issued concerning what claims to be one of the largest combinations in the world for the building and complete equipment of war vessels and other ships. Negotiations have been carried on for some months between Sir Charles MacLaren M.P., chairman of John Brown and Co. (Limited), and Lord Pirrie, the chairman of Harland and Wolff (Limited), for a union of interests between the two firms. The terms as finally arranged and approved by the board of John Brown and Co. pro ido not fit in an amalgamation, but for an exchange of a certain proportion of shares in the two firms, which will ensure friendly co-operation in matters of business and finance. The share capital of John Brown and Co. (Limited) will be increased to provide for the necessary issue. The capital assets of Harland and Wolff (Limited) are made up not only of the extensive shipyard and engine works at Queen's Island, which are probably the largest in the world, but of the reserves represented by various investments of great value.

The distribution of business between the two yards will follow natural lines. At the same time, the cost of building will be cheapened, and the duplication of certain classes of plant can be avoided in future. In other respects, no change will take place in the management or administration of either firm, as they remain distinct both in capital and staff and boards of directors. John Brown and Co. (Limited) and their subsidiary companies, of which Thomas Firth and Sons (Ltd.), Sheffield is the most important, will find a steady market for their shafting, flues, cables, heavy steel forgings and castings, and turbine machinery required by the Belfast firm. The great repairing works at Southampton, which are now under construction by the Belfast firm, will also relieve both yards so far as may be desirable in case of a glut in repairing work. With regard to tonnage output, both firms have been frequently at the head of the list. They will employ in collieries, blast furnaces, iron mines at home and abroad, steel works, armour plate mills, ordnance works and in their engineering works and shipyards, over 30,000 men, earning more than £2,250,000 in a year in wages.

John Brown & Co. (Limited) are closely allied with Cammell, Laird, and Co. (Limited), as partners in the Coventry Ordnance Works (Limited), one half of the shares in this concern belonging to John Brown and Co. (Limited), the other being held by Cammell, Laird, and Co. (Limited) and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company (Limited). When these works are completed, which will shortly be the case, John Brown and Co. (Limited) will stand on the same footing as Vickers, Son, and Maxim (Limited) and Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited) in regard to the complete equipment gun mountings, and armour plates, while there is no requisite for the fitting out of a warship or a passenger liner which is not actually manufactured in the works of the Belfast and Clydebank firms.

PAMPERED INCAPACITY.

Thoughtful men cannot fail to scan with some anxiety the proposals of the Government for dealing with the Irish evicted tenants. That Mr. Birrell is not solely to blame for the production of the present Bill may be admitted at once. A large part of the responsibility for legislation of this character unfortunately rests with the Unionist party. Mr. Wyndham, in dealing with the question of land purchase in 1890, thought that he could settle the question of the evicted tenants by making special provisions to enable them to get back to their holdings or to other holdings on easy terms. The main result of his efforts has been to multiply the number of incapable persons claiming special favours from the State. The majority of landlords in Ireland, as elsewhere, are naturally willing to take back a capable tenant; the trouble is to find a holding for the man who has proved his incapacity to manage a farm successfully. Under Mr. Birrell's scheme it is apparently intended that room shall be made for these incapables by expelling from their holdings the farmers who are now in possession. If such a proposal were put forward for English farms a storm of indignation would sweep over the country; but in Ireland any scheme for reversing the natural laws of industry and progress can command popular support, and that is why Ireland goes backward while England and Scotland go forward.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MARQUIS ITO.

In an after-dinner speech at Seoul, Marquis Ito said that Korea was inclined to endanger her independence herself, which Japan eagerly endeavoured to protect. When the Japanese gun-boat *Urabe* was fired upon by the Koreans in 1875, a question arose in the Japanese Government as to whether the Korean Government should be questioned, or the Chinese Government, which claimed Korea as a Chinese possession, should be held responsible for the outrage. After protracted discussion, it was agreed that although Korea observed the Chinese calendar, the Peninsula was not a legitimate possession of China, and it was decided to question the Korean Government. The late Count Kuroda and Count Inouye were sent to Korea to demand redress, and when they concluded a Treaty with Korea on an equal footing, and several important arrests were made, among them being Paek Young-hie, Yi Doob, Grand Chamberlain, Nam Chong-choi, Yi Kap, O Tam and Chang Keilim, Yi Hitu, Director of the Cadet Academy, is also wanted, but is still at large. These arrests, it is needless to say, were effected by Korean gendarmes and police. While these proceedings were going on, the Cabinet Ministers were closeted with the ex-Emperor the whole night until they got from him a renewed and positive declaration of his abdication. He thus gave up his contention that under the recent so-called Edict of Abdication he still remained the Emperor, his eldest son being only ordered to direct affairs as his representative. At the same time the new Emperor has issued over his name an Edict in which His Majesty warns his subjects against any disloyalty toward him, and exhorts them in reliance upon him, to turn their energies to the advancement of civilization and national interests.

Again, it was to a large extent the condition of Korea which brought about the Russo-Japanese war. Thus the disposition of the Koreans to associate with or serve the strongest power has always tended to impair the independence of Korea, and Japan stood in a position to protect Korean independence to the utmost on every occasion that that independence was threatened. At last the name of Korea was changed from *Choson* to *Korea*, and the King became Emperor. The country was divided into thirteen provinces instead of eight, and Korea was maintaining her independence under the protection of Japan. It was a pity that the Koreans were given to misunderstanding Japan, thinking that she was striving to deprive Korea of her independence, and entirely overlooking the fact that Japan had saved Korea from the yoke of China, and placed her an independent basis.

Viewed from the point of the interest of Japan, it was expedient that Korea should remain independent, continued the Marquis. If Korea fell into the hands of another Power it would be a source of menace to Japan, which was separated from the Peninsula only by a narrow channel. It was, therefore, expedient for Japan to assist Korea in developing her wealth and strength, so as to enable the Koreans to stand independent and manage their own State affairs. Relations between Japan and Korea being such, the Koreans had shown much ingenuity towards Japan, and during the last war they were constantly endeavouring to capture and intrigue against Japan, while they did nothing for her. If the Koreans were allowed to act in such a way longer, Japan and Russia would be involved in great trouble, and to save the two countries from future complications Japan took charge of the foreign affairs of Korea by the Treaty of 1895. That was done for the purpose of ridding of the seeds of the Korean conspiracy and intrigue, and to ensure the peace of the Far East. Marquis Ito then pointed out that in his recent audience with the Korean ex-Emperor he had given his Majesty advice, pointing out that although the diplomatic affairs of Korea were entrusted to the Japanese Government, he had been concerned in an intrigue and had despatched a deputation to The Hague Conference. There were no loyal and faithful officials in Korea, and the Emperor was surrounded by flatterers, who were only eager to court his favour for their own ends. There was an old saying—"If a King has not seven servants who remonstrate with him, his country will be ruined." The Marquis asked the Emperor if he had seven such loyal servants, and added that he was quite ready to serve the Korean Emperor as loyally and faithfully as he served his Imperial Japanese Majesty. The Resident General doubted if his advice had any effect on the ex-Emperor of Korea.

Marquis Ito described the Koreans, high and low, as men who delighted themselves indulging in bombastic and delusive utterances, and the principle of fidelity was unknown to them. He deprecated the opinion in favour of annexing Korea and declared that annexation was no use. It would only add to the burden of Japan, without any benefit. What was wanted was to cultivate the abilities of the Koreans towards self-government. When the Koreans had been led into civilisation and their wealth and strength had been fully developed, the time could never come when the Koreans would open fire on Japan. It would be to the advantage of Japan to teach the Koreans, and strengthen their military power, develop the country financially and advance national education, and finally to lead them to adopt a constitutional form of government, as Germany has done with Wurttemberg.

Upon the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Nakamura Yakuju, a leading spirit of the Japan-Korea Society, spoke of the Society's objects, and urged that the Koreans should be assisted to advance in modern civilisation. The Japanese returned to their seats, and the Korean Emperor, who had been in the audience, said to the Marquis, "The Japanese have done well." The Marquis Ito then pointed out that the Korean Emperor had been ordered to Ewell, where he was unknown, for temporary duty. Soon afterwards the wife came to London, and the baby was born in the Queen Charlotte Hospital. Last Tuesday the husband was suddenly ordered back to Walton, and the question arose as to what was to be done with the baby. An advertisement induced the mother to visit Kensington, but the home of the people who had advertised for the children to adopt was so dirty that she would not leave her baby. They came to London with the intention of getting the child into an institution, but it was closed. Then occurred to them the idea of sending the child by express messenger in the way they did. Their whole idea was that Mrs. Cowling's parents should not know of the birth of the child.

At the police-station they remained quite voluntarily, said the inspector, but he did not charge them because he thought that after hearing the circumstances the Guardians would decide not to proceed.

The Guardians decided to take no action in the matter, and the chairman announced his intention of paying all expenses which had been incurred by the Board.

Now, what made the ex-Emperor regain his self-confidence so soon after his downfall we are not in a position to explain fully. But partial explanation seems to be found in the encouragement and support he received from a number of influential politicians and superior officers in the Army. We should not be at all surprised, if the dastardly part the soldiers play in the unfortunate incident of Friday last, and the mutinous spirit prevailing among the troops, were found to be the result of an understanding between the ex-Emperor and his abettors and supporters in Seoul.

The Ministers found themselves face to face with a situation demanding prompt and energetic action, and they proved themselves equal to the opportunity. They issued orders for putting under arrest the principal figures in the conspiracy mentioned above. Between midnight on Sunday and dawn on Monday, several important arrests were made, among them being Paek Young-hie, Yi Doob, Grand Chamberlain, Nam Chong-choi, Yi Kap, O Tam and Chang Keilim, Yi Hitu, Director of the Cadet Academy, is also wanted, but is still at large. These arrests, it is needless to say, were effected by Korean gendarmes and police. While these proceedings were going on, the Cabinet Ministers were closeted with the ex-Emperor the whole night until they got from him a renewed and positive declaration of his abdication. He thus gave up his contention that under the recent so-called Edict of Abdication he still remained the Emperor, his eldest son being only ordered to direct affairs as his representative. At the same time the new Emperor has issued over his name an Edict in which His Majesty warns his subjects against any disloyalty toward him, and exhorts them in reliance upon him, to turn their energies to the advancement of civilization and national interests.

A BABY BY POST.

The Strand Board of Guardians are endeavouring to establish the identity of an infant which was placed in their charge under very peculiar circumstances last month.

At eleven p.m. on July 3rd a man, about thirty-five years of age, well dressed in a light suit, entered the West Strand Telegraph Office, in Adelaide Place, with a lady, and wrote a message on a form. He said he wished to have it sent by express messenger, and accordingly it was handed to Commissioner No. 1854 (William Sutton) to take to the address, "The Matron, the City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road."

Meanwhile the lady, who was carrying an infant in long cloths, had gone outside the office and hailed a cab. The messenger came out of the office, and the gentleman asked, "Are you the man with the express letter?" The man replied, in the affirmative, and he was told to get into the cab; the baby was then placed in his arms—after being fondly kissed by the couple—and before the messenger had recovered from his astonishment, he found himself being driven towards the City Road. This is the last that has been seen of the man and his companion, a stylishly dressed, good-looking young woman of about twenty-two.

Arrived at the hospital, the Commissioner delivered his remarkable parcel with the letter, which, being opened, was found to contain the message, "Please take in the baby until tomorrow. Am writing." The night staff at the hospital had a consultation, and it was pointed out to the messenger that the institution was not a receiving home for babies, although lying in cases were treated. Consequently the Commissioner decided to return to the West Strand and report that "the human parcel" would not be accepted.

The Post Office authorities sought the aid of the police, and something of a dispute arose between the messenger and the police as to who should play the part of nursemaid as far as Bow Street. Eventually the Commissioner took the baby there. Thence the baby was taken to the Strand Workhouse, arriving there at five minutes to one on Thursday morning. Since then the police have been trying to trace the parents. They have not much to assist them. The promised letter has not arrived at the hospital, nor has anyone called. Not a mark can be found on the silk jacket, the bonnet or underwear that the child was wearing.

The mystery of the post-office baby was later cleared up. When the Strand Board of Guardians met to discuss the fate of the infant, Police-inspector Stockley came forward and made a statement. He said, respectable man and wife came to Bow Street and claimed the baby. The man was Mr. Cowling, one of the postmasters at Walton-on-Thames, and he had been in the employment of the Post Office for twelve years. His wife was about twenty-two. They got married about four months ago, neither of their parents—knowing of Mrs. Cowling's condition. They went to live at Walton, where the man was very well known. About a month later—three months ago—the man was ordered to Ewell, where he was unknown, for temporary duty. Soon afterwards the wife came to London, and the baby was born in the Queen Charlotte Hospital. Last Tuesday the husband was suddenly ordered back to Walton, and the question arose as to what was to be done with the baby. An advertisement induced the mother to visit Kensington, but the home of the people who had advertised for the children to adopt was so dirty that she would not leave her baby. They came to London with the intention of getting the child into an institution, but it was closed.

Then occurred to them the idea of sending the child by express messenger in the way they did. Their whole idea was that Mrs. Cowling's parents should not know of the birth of the child. The motion was silently agreed to, and the House immediately rose.

It appears that the hon. gentleman, who represented North-West Staffordshire, was taken ill a few minutes before half-past ten, and, it is believed, walked into the lobby in order to be quickly record his vote on the sugar duty and then to get away. He was seen by Major Seely to fall to the ground. Major Seely went to his assistance, and finding that he was seriously ill, he fetched Sir Walter Foster from the House. Sir Walter and other medical members at once saw that the condition of Sir Alfred was critical and ordered his removal to the hospital. The ambulance was immediately sent for, but by the time that it was brought to the French railway station was seen to be broken. Sir Alfred's condition was to be hopless. He died as he was being fitted into the ambulance. The cause of death was hemorrhage of the brain. Sir Alfred Billson only received his knighthood recently on the occasion of the birthday honours. His daughter was in the Ladies' Gallery when he was taken ill and was with him when he died.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

S.E. winds, Hongkong & neighbourhood | Light; shower, Formosa Channel | Same as No. 1. South coast of China between | Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Lamkoos | Same as No. 1. South coast of China between | Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Haikow. | Same as No. 1.

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"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
IN
PINTS & SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MORE ABOUT CHARTREUSE.

Very interesting evidence was given before Mr. Justice Joyce on July 11th in the action brought by the order of Carthusian monks. It was an application to restrain the liquidators of their property in France—appointed when they were expelled from the Republic in 1903—and others from using the word "Chartreuse" in connection with liqueurs imported into this country.

M. Louis J. D. Baume, head of the house of the Carthusians at Tarazona, said he was technical director of the manufacture of the liqueur there. He had been a monk of the Order for thirty-four years. There were four separate parts of the manufacture. As technical director he had knowledge of all four, and the Father-General was the only other person in complete possession of the secret. Of the others engaged in the manufacture only one person had knowledge of each part, and he was strictly prohibited from communicating it to any other person. There were no complete written directions or recipe. The product now produced was manufactured by exactly the same process as at La Grande Chartreuse, their old monastery at Grenoble.

In cross examination the witness said he occupied himself with the selection of certain

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., Sh Ed. Liever's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER TROOP GYMKHANA.

THE GYMKHANA will be held, weather and state of ground permitting, at 4 P.M. on the Polo Ground, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M., when the Troop will be "AT HOME" to their Friends.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1353

NOTICE.

SUNDAY, the 18th August, being the Anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL APOLLO MAJESTY FRANCIS JOSEPH I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Mr. DE SZENTIRMAY DE DARVASTO, Consul for Austria Hungary, will be pleased to receive Callers at the Imperial and Royal Consulate, Ice House Street, Princes Building from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1355

WANTED.

A GOVERNESS in a Coast Port Family, to teach 3 Children, English, French, Music, &c.

Apply to— Box 1617, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1356

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hollings, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 1351

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 18th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undesignated.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 1352

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated), Addressed Photos; catalogue free, or with sample, £1. (letter postage)—A. DE SAUZE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris.

1354

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Price may be obtained on application.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. 1359

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by us should be presented to me or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding amounts due to us, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 151

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ENERGETIC, S. & R. Young Min for Convassing Business of Wines and Spirits.

Liberary Pay and Commission.

Statistical information and age.

Apply by letter to— Box 1415,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1346

FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES.

COMMENCING in September (afternoons). Further information on application to C. B.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1303

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1343

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 105

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain, Staff Officer H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1265

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of "UPHOLSTERY WORK" from the 1st September, 1907 to H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 22nd August, 1907.

A deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender be declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted and the right is reserved of accepting any proposal of a tender.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1347

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria, and the Eastern Division of Kau-lung, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of July and August.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in the notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The back yard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yau-nai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1907. 1333

DAVID CORSAR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CANVAS RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULING ARNOLD KARBEIG & CO. Sole Agents

295

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK". A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet
Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 96 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 64 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 571 feet

Length on Blocks... 356 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING of REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamship "OURAMARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear. always ready Short Notice.

799

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR 1907.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small... 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

1145

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

"BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large airy and Well furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; terms moderate.

Apply to— Mrs. F. W. WATTS,

"Braeside" 20, Macdonnell Road

(late of "Tang Yuen")

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" Office.

1841

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 TO 31ST DECEMBER

1910, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF

TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" Office.

1841

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultant Fees.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 481

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 105

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 17th August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1286

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to the 17th day of

THE CHAMPAGNE

OF

QUALITY:



HIGHLY COMMENDED BY THE ROYALTIES OF ALL NATIONS.

Sole Agents—
H. RUTON JEE & SON,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 40

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and balsom of worthless imitations and substitutes [57]THORNE'S
OLD VATTHIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1853.SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer. This mixture has been used for many years, and is more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it cures skin and blood diseases permanently.

Clarke's
Blood
MixtureIS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCORFULA, BAD LEGS, SKIN DISEASES, ECZEMA, SPOTS, BLOOD POISON, BLACKHEADS, ULCERS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD, DISEASES, & SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and permanent Remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietor's agent suffers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 18 Bridge Street, Bow, Chester Street, Hongkong, has a fine collection of old China. I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and tried many things without benefit until I took your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1903.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong 16th Aug., 1907:—Another quiet week has been experienced, and rates in many instances show a further decline. Sterling exchange, owing to the violent fluctuations of Bar Silver, has risen very uncertain, and to this fact may be attributed, in a large measure, the prevailing dullness. Exchange on London closes at 2/2-11/16 T.T., and on Shanghai at 72/-T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shinghais, in sympathy with a fall of 10s. in London to £30 10s. for the old ex new, have eased off locally to \$670 and \$510 for old ex new and new respectively, at which rates there are sellers. National are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are quiet with probable sellers at \$775. North Chinas have been booked and more shares or wanted at Tls. 75. Yangtze are still procurable at \$180, and Canton at \$270. China Traders have buyers at \$80.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have declined to \$315 with sellers, and Chinese insurance on offer at \$88.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold and are still obtainable at \$28 on the dividend of \$1 per share for the half year ending 30th June last paid on the 13th instant. Indo-Chinas are quiet but steady at \$31 and \$28 for the Preferred and Deferred respectively. Star Ferries are easier at \$23 and \$13 for the old and new issues respectively, and Shell Transports at 45c. nominal. There is no change in Douglass.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are quiet and without change at \$100, and Linzons at \$21 sellers.

MINING.—Charbonnages are still enquired for at \$490. Rubis have been booked at \$57 to \$61, the market closing with probable sellers at the latter rate.

Docks, Warehouses and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after sales at \$100, dropped suddenly to \$88 owing to a forced sale, but have since recovered, and can again be placed at the higher rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Warehouses have suffered a further decline to \$70 at which rate sales are reported. New Amoy Docks continue reflected at \$11. Shanghai Docks have experienced a sharp advance, up to Tls. 82 having been paid for cash shares whilst in time sales have been effected at Tls. 88 for December and Tls. 80 for March delivery. The closing quotation is Tls. 80 with probable buyers for cash. Shanghai and Hongkong Warehouses are also firm at Tls. 22 on the interim dividend of Tls. 8 per share on account of 1907 paid on the 13th instant.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are quiet, and shares can be procured at the reduced rate of \$98. Kowloon Lands have sellers at \$37, and West Point's at \$18, after sales at the rate. Hongkong Hotels have sold and close firm at \$100. Humphreys Estates have been booked at \$100 and have further buyers. Shanghai Land's are firm with buyers in the North at Tls. 102.

COTTON MILLS.—We have heard of no business in this section, and quotations are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms have improved to \$160 with sales. Green Island Commodities are also firm with sales and further buyers at \$102. Electric have dropped to \$112, and more shares are procurable. China Light and Power have been booked at \$5, and China Protection's at \$8.90. Ropes have improved to \$23 buyers, and Tramways to \$11, the latter with sales.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—August 18th, Sunday, 12th after Trinity. Morning Prayer (7.30 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.). (Full Choir.) Responses; Ferial; Venite; Tonus; Psalms; of the 18th morning; Te Deum; Gaudete in E flat; Benedic, Garrett in G; Antiphon; "Sing Praises"; Ground; Holy Communion (12-noon.) Kyrie, Stainer in E flat; Hymns, 209 and 298. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses; Ferial; Psalms; of the 18th; evening (11.15). Magnificat; Nunc Dimittis; Moxij in A minor; Hymns, 222, 197 and 20; Vesper Hymn; Sevenfold Amen; Voluntaries; Postlude; Calkin; Pastorale; Lourdes.

N.B.—Psalm 90, Verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 17 in unison; 91 Verses 7 and 14 in unison; 92 Verses 1, 2, 9, 10 in unison.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West.—12th Sun'ay after Trinity. Morning Prayer 11 a.m.; Venite, Hooper; Te Deum, Woodward; Hymns, 51, 109, 171 and 221; Kyrie; Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer 6.30; Magnificat; Smart; Nunc Dimittis; Te Deo; Hymns, 194, 125, 190 and 36.

The Church Library, Popperling, will call on ships carrying white crosses to bring friends ashore to the church between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.30 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Palace Pier, 1.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Postman" is the call flag. All the settings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books etc. provided.

Sunday School—10.45 a.m.

St. Andrew's, Kowloon—(Robinson Road, near British School).—Sunday—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 5th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 6th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Service at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Service at 6 p.m.; Children's Service (and Baptism) if necessary; Post-Service, Sunday, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday—Shortened Evening Prayer with Address at 6 p.m.; Congregational prayer of Hymns, etc. at 6.45. "Hymn Companion" used ad libitudo. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated settings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

St. JOSPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roman Catholic).—Mass, Benediction and Sermon in English at 10 a.m.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN
NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Particulars regarding the Dutch Company which, as we have already announced, has secured a concession for working wireless telegraphy in Netherlands India, are given in the "Sumatra Post." The venture bears the name of the Netherlands India Wireless Telegraphy Company. It is intended to establish installations all over Netherlands India, excepting New Guinea, at thirty-eight stations, which extend from Sabang to Timor, Kupang. All these stations must be ready for service within two years.

Among the places at which stations will be established are Rhio, Belawan (Deli), Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Banjarmasin, Manasor, Sambo, and Peninsular. The only difficulty in the way of the Company is that of securing an adequate staff within two years' time.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante. Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and P. Ira Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a physician. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

554.

FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Selborne's manifesto on the question of the South African union has met with a somewhat mixed reception in South Africa. On the one hand, it has been formed an epoch-making document and ranked with Lord Durham's report on the affairs of Canada as one of those documents which serve to build up the fabric of the Empire. On the other hand, the South African organ of the Bond party in the Cape, while agreeing with the actual proposals, criticises candidly as bearing traces of precipitatio and even panic hardly in keeping with the general tenor of Lord Selborne's pronouncements.

Lord Selborne follows a very long train of distinguished predecessors from Sir George Grey downwards in advocating South Africa's federation, and there stands on the Imperial statute book an act intended to facilitate federation passed in 1874 when hopes ran high in England for the accomplishment of a federation which might have led to the peaceful incorporation of Dutch republics within an Empire and saved the memories of Majuba and Paardeberg which would rain the nation of any people less politically able than Briton and Boer. Of late years the need of such union has become obvious and the obstacles thrown in the way by the first annexation of the Transvaal and the surrender after Majuba have been removed by the conquest of the Republic. Indeed, it is not now contended by any South African statesman that South Africa can possibly do without federation, and in asking Lord Selborne to express his views on the idea the Cape Government was merely relaying the wishes of the whole of South Africa. Perhaps the form of the memorandum might have been improved by further consideration, and it certainly lacks both the rhetorical force of Lord Durham's report and its air of complete mastery of the subject. There is some needless repetition and a marked over-emphasis which has less persuasive power than a more carefully reasoned statement would have had. But it requires a fairly complete and convincing statement of those reasons which render the federation of South Africa at once essential and inevitable. The present state of South Africa can be explained simply by historical causes. In the early days its population grew very slowly and at the centre of the administration was at Capetown, the eastern districts were no doubt neglected, leading to constant proposals to split up the Colony which found partial fulfilment in the formation of a new colony of Natal. In later days the inability of the Cape to deal with the vast native territories shown in the Basuto revolt which culminated in the settlement under Imperial auspices of the great protectorate of Bechuanaland and in the growth under the Chartered Company of Rhodesia. The annexation of the two Boer Republics has brought the number of Colonies up to four, and is all of them union is confined to an imperfect and unsatisfactory customs union which the Transvaal Government has decided to leave. The tariff is absolutely unsatisfactory, based as it is on a series of compromises between the need of the mining population of the Transvaal for cheap food and the desire of the Cape agriculturists to secure monopoly prices for their produce. Again, though all the colonies and protectorates are under the Roman Dutch Law local legislation has modified it in varying degrees in each of the Colonies and a single code is urgently needed. General Botha at the Colonial Conference insisted on the necessity of a single scheme of defence against internal disorders and the native question demands united action. At present the railways have renewed their war of rail and the Cape has secured the support of the Transvaal in their contest with Natal for the monopoly of the overseas traffic, while all the other Colonies unite in scuttling the Transvaal of surrounding their interests to those of Lourenco Marques in order to secure a facilitation for obtaining native labourers for the mines.

But though all points to union and though the Imperial Government has already shown its readiness to accept any such scheme by its attitude in regard to the proposal of General Botha as to the establishment of a dual court of appeal in South Africa, yet it must not be overlooked that the difficulties in the way of union are great. Federation will involve serious sacrifice in each case and unluckily South African statesmen seem hardly prepared to make such sacrifices. But the ultimate success of the movement is assured and its compilation must be looked forward to with eagerness by all well-wishers of the Empire who realise how real is the danger arising from the present jealousy of the British Colonies in South Africa in the face of German activity in South Western Africa.

TRY.

PLASMON OATS
COCOA

Go twice as far as any others

When buying Lime Juice Buy the Best.

The Best is
"Montserrat"
Lime Juice.

"MONTSERRAT" is prepared from cultivated limes, and is always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Try a dash of "Montserrat" in your whisky and soda.

There are two kinds—
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice; Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hong-Kong.

1016

LEA and
PERRINS'
SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE,
CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine
Worcestershire.



1015

Nature's Own Food
The concentrated nourishment of Fresh Milk

PLASMON

One ounce contains more food value than a beef steak.

TRY
PLASMON

OATS
COCOA

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANT STAMP of THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial purely and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome-France).

AGENTS:—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty The King.

His Majesty The King.

Calvert's Prickly Heat Soap

is specially adapted. Though indispensable in cases of Prickly Heat (whence its name) and other irritation of the skin, it is also popular for bath and general toilet use all the year round, being antiseptic (rich Calvit), perfumed and refreshing.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores.

Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester.

64-2

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET
Removes all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, and KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING during the day.

Bottles 1/2, 1, 1/2, and 2/2d each.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

1323

BOVRIL

is an excellent tonic, bracing the system when everything else fails.

Try a little milk in your hot Bovril.

1016

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CATHERINE APCAR, British str., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 16th August—Singapore 11th August, General—David Sassoon & Co. DERNENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 16th August—Swatow 15th Aug.—Chinese. DILEPARGO, Brit. str., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 16th August—Koh 11th August. General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha. KJED, Norwegian str., Hollong, 16th August—Moji 20th August. Coal—Order. MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 95, H. Lindner, 16th Aug.—Hainanfu 10th and 10th 15th Aug.—Ticci and General—Jensen & Co. QUANTA, German str., 1,145 H. Madras, 16th August—Java Ports 7th August, Sagar-Java China-Japan Line. TIAN, British str., 1,346, A. Sommerville, 16th August—Manila 19th August, Hamp—Batterfield & Swire. TRILLW, British str., 161, T. R. Keed, 16th August—Aney 14th August. General—Arnold, Kurlberg & Co. TURNER PRINCE, British str., 3,767, H. N. McDougall—Keeling 14th August. General—Arnold, Kurlberg & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. 16th August. Cleopatra, British str., for Shanghai. Hough, British str., for Amoy. Hopk, British str., for Haiphong. Mano, British str., for Shanghai. Schell, German str., for Bangkok. Petibury, German str., for Bangkok. Tudo Prince, British str., or Singapore. Zeph British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

16th August. CHIUCHEN, Chinese str., for Canton. FIDEL, German str., for Saigon. FRITHIOF, Norwegian str., for Swatow. HONDRONG, French str., for Haiphong. HUE, French str., for K. C. Wan. KOREA, American str., for San Francisco. PITSCHULOK, German str., for Bangkok. VOLKERTS, Austrian str., for Shanghai. VOLKERTS, German str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Dervish* reports light southwest wind and fine. The British str. *Tinker* reports light variable winds and fine clear weather; slight S. Easterly swell.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Shantung Lin Ho, August 16th. AMERICAN DOCKS—KOWLOON DOCKS—Vigilante, Glenfog, Johnstone. COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Riversdale.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For SINGAPORE PENANG, AND CALCUTTA

THE Steamship

"ABRAZOON APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 124

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"TOURANE," Captain Lanolin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 19th August.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agents. Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STREAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAK, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS

THE Steamship

"SALAZIE," Captain Aillaud, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 20th August, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. "Sydney," bound for Marsella via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passenger tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "DOLYNESSIEN" ... 3rd Sept. S.S. "TOURANE" ... 17th Sept. S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct. S.S. "MIRA" ... 15th Oct. S.S. "VARA" ... 29th Oct. S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 12th Nov. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. 2

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABA COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK.

COPIES OF *Daily Press* are sold daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STALL, Mr. H. RUTTON JEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAT'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1226-1254

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* are sold daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STALL, Mr. H. RUTTON JEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAT'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a" nearest Hongkong "b" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "d" together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & Rig	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AEGORIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	SUNDIA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN.	SALZIE	Frenstr.	—	Aillaud	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.	On 20th inst., at 1 p.m.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	k. w.	Iabel	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wunnenberg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 20th inst.
NAPLES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON &c.	PEIN SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	k. w.	H. Kirchner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG.	TRIESTE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 14th September.
HAMBURG	DAHLIA	Ans. str.	—	A. Bilaffer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	About 30th inst.
AUSTRALIA	BRITANIA	Brit. str.	—	Martini	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK	TUDOR PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	McDougal	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 15th inst.
NEW YORK	ABERLUCK	Brit. str.	—	—	PODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	—	—	PODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 7th September.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHIAZEE	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th September.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 29th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TAITAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	PODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 11th Sept., at Noon.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	TEIMENT	Ans. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 10th September.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	GLENFARG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Middle of Aug.
EASTERN	TYIYUAN	Ans. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 1st inst., at Noon.
PEIN SIGISMUND	FLAVONIA	Ger. str.	—	L. Dawson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 23rd inst.
TSINGTAO & CHEFOO	NAMUR	Ger. str.	—	McArthur	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	—	About 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TOUANE	Fr. str.	—	W. B. Brown	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KWONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To day, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	—	R. A. Peters	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 26th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ ERNST	Ger. str.	—	P. Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	About 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUKUSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Ito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKHOU	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	H. Harder	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at D'light.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	ZECHIEN	Brit. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 2 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	TAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodges	Douglas LaFaire & Co.	On 26th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	LAOKHOI	Brit. str.	—	I. Sakurni	UNAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	DAULI MALA	Jap. str.	—	Jameson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	SINGKAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	LOONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	A. Sommerville	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	R. Houghden	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND SHANGHAI	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	F. Sembil	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at Noon.
SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORENO	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Hay	—	—
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	AREATOON APCAR	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SOURABAYA	HOFSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS TO SAIL
 SOUTHERN CHINA & SINGAPORE, "HOPSANG" ... Saturday, 17th Aug., 3 p.m.
 MANILA, "LOONGSAM" ... Saturday, 17th Aug., 4 p.m.
 TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, "CHIPSHING" ... Saturday, 17th Aug., 4 p.m.
 TSINGTAO & CHEFOO, "KWONGBANG" ... Tuesday, 20th Aug., 4 p.m.
 SANDAKAN via JESSELTON, "MAUSANG" ... Wednesday, 21st Aug., 4 p.m.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class Single \$ 65. Return \$100
 Penang " 85. " 170
 Calcutta " 165. " 250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Nanking and Yangtze River.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labuk, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usuan, Jesselton and Lubuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 15

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMERS
 TONNS. CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE.

ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 17th August.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 24th August.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAMUR, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. W. Keenick, R.N.R.	About 16th August	Freight and Passage.
MALTA	Capt. R. A. Peters	About 22nd August	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 21st August	See Special OF CALL.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, SUNDA, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	Capt. G. M. Montford	About 28th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MANILA, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 30th August	Freight and Passage.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKJANG"	On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.	
HOIHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW, & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA PORT	"TEAN"	On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.	
DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 21st Aug., NOON.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates at all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPRESS LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)
R.M.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 ... THURSDAY, 29th Aug. ... 16th Sept.
"TAKTAR" 4,425 ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept. ... 5th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 ... THURSDAY, 26th Sept. ... 14th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 ... THURSDAY, 24th Oct. ... 11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,000 ... WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. ... 30th Nov.

"EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA and 2½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 252. Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TAKTAR" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, offering superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday 23rd August	Capt. D. LENZ
MAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD"	Wednesday 28th Aug.	Capt. H. KIRCHNER
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH"	About Wednesday 28th August	Capt. P. GROSCH
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Saturday, 31st Aug., at 9 A.M.	Capt. F. SEMBIL
HANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 12th Sept., at NOON.	Capt. D. LENZ

For further particulars apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW {"DAIJIN MARU"} SUNDAY 18th Aug.,
AND AMOY Capt. I. SAKURAI at 10 A.M.

ANPING VIA SWATOW {"FUKUSHU MARU"} WED'DAY, 21st August, AND AMOY Capt. T. ITO at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Apartments. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong 17th Aug. 1907.

T. ARIKA, Manager.

**SABANG BAY
COALING STATION,
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.**

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL BETHY & CO., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

FRESH WATER and Ice, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

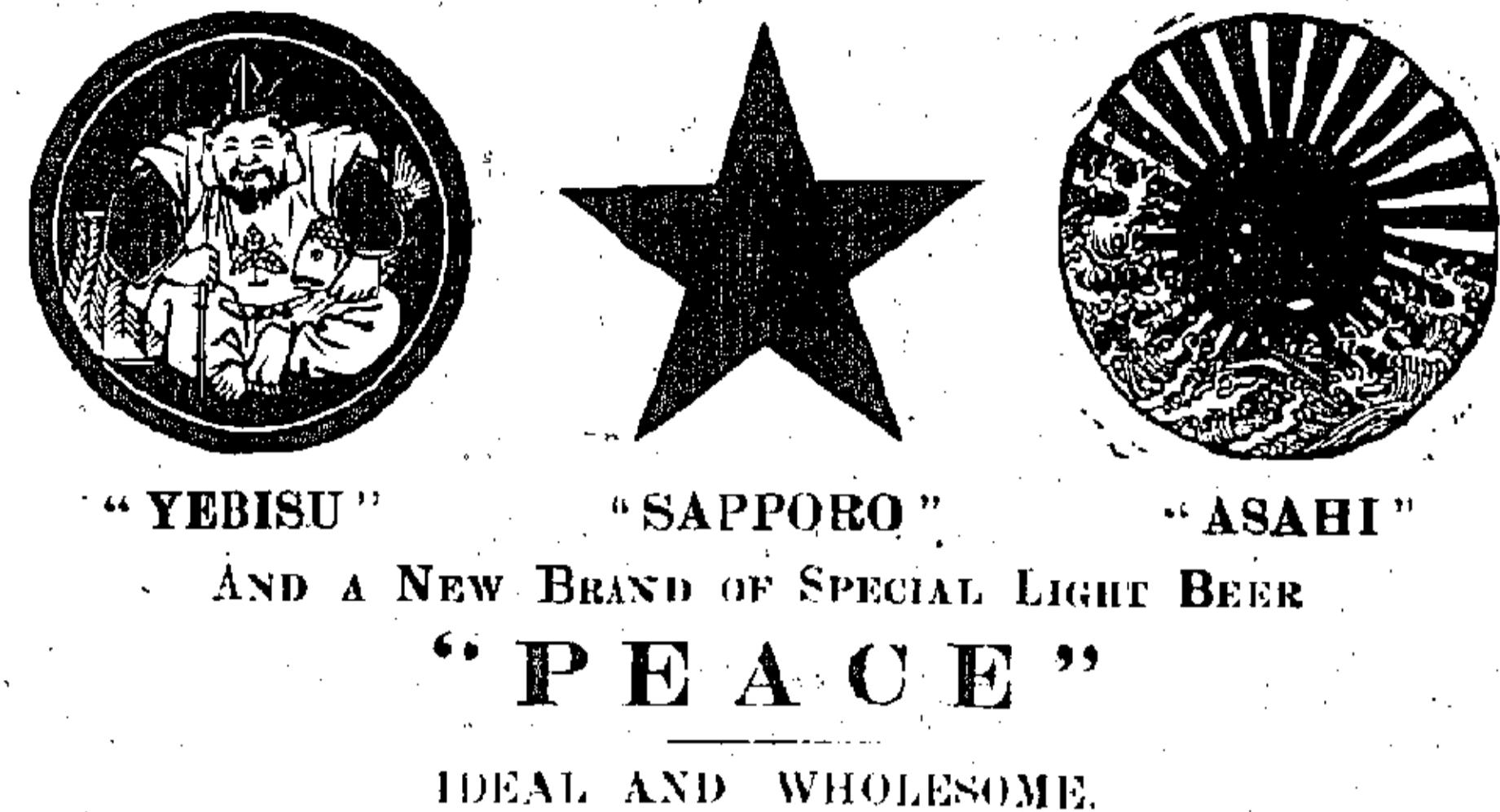
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS. [2200]

JAPANESE BEER.



IDEAL AND WHOLESOME.

Each Brand has obtained the highest AWARD at International Exhibitions.

The largest in and in the whole of Japan. Quality speaks for itself.

PRICE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
SOLE AGENTS.

1329

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

LET US SEND YOU FREE OUR LATEST CATALOGUE and BUYER'S GUIDE.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

MUSLINS, CRETTONNES, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HOSIERY, BLOUSES, GENT'S TAILORING CATALOGUE, LADIES' FASHION BOOKLET, BOOT & SHOE LIST, FURNITURE LIST, SPECIAL KNOOKMAK for Shipping, Buy British-made Goods, Sturdy, Reliable makes.

POPULAR PARCEL 5 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS FOR 23/6 POSTAGE FREE
2 pairs superb Diningroom Curtains, real Lace design, 31 yds. long, 6 lins. wide.
1 pair exquisite Drawingroom Curtains, floral Patterns, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide.
2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, small lace design, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide.

Morit, Taste and Value have increased the sales every year.

Well packed, Free to your home, 23c.

Letter Orders receive thoughtful attention. Trouble is taken to meet customers' wishes. You have seen our advertisement for years, write us and say what we can do for you. We are here in contact with the markets and SUPPLY AT LOWEST RATES TO PEOPLE IN CHINA. Why not for you? We have been in business 50 years and only transmit reliable Goods; have an enormous stock, Sell for Cash, direct from the looms at makers' prices.

We can help you WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUES, FREE! FREE!!

SAHL PEACH & SONS, Manufacturers, Box 694, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

PRICE LIST may be obtained at the Office of this Paper, Free on Application.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes full and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of imitations—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England." engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonies from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-treatment of the above disease with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

68

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

IN CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line we prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH ASIA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

BODWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents for China and Japan

Hongkong, 1st Dec., 1906.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1907.

Shows the date of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mount on Card 30 Cents

On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong, 28th January, 1907.

PRICE \$3.00

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BEECHEY & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

1

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI, AMOY AND MANILA.

AMORY, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 10 guns, 3000 h.p. Comdr. E. La T. Leathem, Japan.

Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4300 tons, 10 guns, 5000 h.p., Captain G.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The America Maru, with the American mail left Manila on Friday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow, noon.
The Tourane, with the French mail of the 16th July, left Saigon on Friday, the 16th inst., at 7 a.m. and may be expected here on Monday, the 19th instant, at daylight. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 15th June.

FOR

PER

DATE

Sourabaya	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Calcutta (Peru)	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Hongkong	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Sourabaya and Samarang	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Tsin-tsun, Chefoo and Tientsin	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Moji and Kobe	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Hokkaido and Haiphong	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Hokkaido, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Samarang	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Cebu and Delio	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Kuehing, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).....

Bangkok

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Manila

Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Ningpo

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Co. Keppel, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Jesselton and Sandakan

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama

Swatow and Shanghai

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents).....

Manila

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).....
The Postal mail will be closed on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar

Swatow and Shanghai

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents).....

Empress of Japan

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).....

P. R. Linfield

Eastern

Wednesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.

Letters, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

Registration, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.

Printed Matter and Samples, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

Registration, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

Registration, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

No late fee.

Letters, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.

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Registration, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

No late fee.

Letters, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

REVIEW.

Japanese Rule in Formosa, by YOSAKIRO TAKAKOSHI. London: Longmans and Co., 10s. 6d. net.

Japanese administration in Formosa, Japan's first colony, has from time to time been the subject of considerable criticism, and there is no doubt that precisely owing to their inexperience in the art of colonisation the Japanese have during the last twelve years made mistakes. This was, perhaps, to be expected. Mr. Takakoshi, a member of the Japanese Diet, however, has fairly demonstrated in the present volume that some of the severe criticisms which have been levelled at Japan under this head are not justified, and after two visits to the island with a full inquiry into the state of the country and the administration, and a study of the island's history, he is able to speak with some amount of enthusiasm and of natural pride of the success so far achieved. He shows that the island with the exception of that part still held by the savage tribes, has been practically freed from brigands and the people given peace, after almost continual rebellions and disturbances under Chinese rule. A great material development has also taken place. The inhabitants have been provided with good roads, railway, and telegraphic schools and hospitals. An extensive postal service has been established; confidence in the law courts and the civil administration is firmly established throughout the island; weights and measures have been made, corrected according to standard; harbours have been made; sanitary matters attended to; laws for protecting the destitute promulgated; life and property made secure. Various industries, too, are rapidly developing. Of course, it cannot be denied, on the other hand, that the people have to pay for all this, and taxation is very heavy, each person paying, on average, 1.55 yen per capita, as compared with 3.34 yen paid in Japan. Beyond this, there is the indirect taxation in the shape of camphor, salt, and opium monopolies. Indirect taxation, indeed, is the chief source of revenue, the authorities finding direct taxation difficult. Mr. Takakoshi admits that the burden thus imposed on the people is greater than that previously imposed by the Chinese authorities, but he reminds some Formosans who pointed this out all the advantages they had received, and says they were satisfied. Formosa received subsidies from the Home Government up to 1905, but since that time she has had to manage without outside financial help, doubtless owing to the heavy calls made upon the Japanese purse after the war, and she can now claim to be entirely self-supporting. The writer claims this as a triumph for Japanese administration, but the reverse side of the picture—the position of the people under such heavy imposts—has to be considered, and an endeavour should certainly be made to lighten taxation as soon as possible. "In short," says Mr. Takakoshi, "Japan can point to her successes thus far in Formosa as a proof of her worthiness to be admitted into the community of the world's great Colonial Powers."

I cannot but rejoice that we have passed our first examination as a colonising nation so creditably. The thought also of the future fills my heart with joy, because our successes in Formosa bode well on to fulfil the great destiny that lies before us and make our country 'Queen of the Pacific.' He adds a warm tribute to Viscount Rodama, "the maker of Formosa," and praises him for the consolidatory policy he adopted towards the Formosans in 1898.

The religious condition of the Formosan Chinese has shown Mr. Takakoshi "how fearful religion is when the ethical element is lacking. No moral teaching is to be found in the bewildering tangle of corrupt superstitions which they call religion." After enumerating the various missions at work in the island, the writer makes the somewhat curious remark: "It still remains a question whether Christianity will prove able to save the people from their excessive love of money." This is perhaps a problem which Christianity has to face in countries nearer home than Heathen Formosa! In a chapter on the savages and their territory, Mr. Takakoshi strongly advocates that this problem should be taken in hand, and this, according to recent reports, the Japanese Government has now determined to set itself to do. It is, however, easy to conceive from the facts here mentioned that the subjugation of the savage tribes, and even more, their pacification and civilisation, is very far from an easy task. For the next fifty or sixty years at least Formosa must continue, says the writer, to be an agricultural colony, and the increase of the labouring class is therefore specially desirable. Her plains must be transformed into rice fields, sugar gardens, and tea plantations, and Mr. Takakoshi argues that, although the density of population is already fairly high, foreign labour should be imported from China to cultivate the Crown lands. He adds: "The purpose of our Formosan authorities is, it seems to me, to concentrate their energies on the development of the sugar industry, and to make it the main industry of the island." There are some interesting chapters dealing with Formosa in the Particular geographical features, climate, and inhabitants.

Mr. Takakoshi has naturally taken a somewhat rosy view of Formosan affairs, but he nonetheless deserves to be congratulated upon a capable survey of his subject, which is worthy of careful study. There is a short preface to the volume from the pen of Baron Shunpei Gojo (Chief of the Civil Administration in Formosa), the translator, Mr. Geo. Braithwaite (of Tokyo), has done his work well. A number of interesting photographic illustrations complete the book.

BENGAL COMPANIES.

At the close of 1905-1906 there were 495 joint-stock companies working in Bengal, with a nominal capital of Rs. 23,26,8,602, and Rs. 17,30,6,612 paid-up capital. During the past year 71 new companies were registered with a nominal capital of Rs. 2,73,0,500, of which only Rs. 6,22,400 was paid up. In the case of 68 companies the nominal capital was rated by Rs. 31,12,000, and the paid-up capital by Rs. 57,49,312, while two companies exceeded their nominal capital by Rs. 1,5,000, and paid-up capital by Rs. 1,25,000. Twelve companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 38,47,000 ceased to work during the year, while 72 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 60,08,400 were transferred to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Eastern Bengal and Assam. At the end of 1906-1907 there were 446 companies working in Bengal, with a nominal capital of Rs. 26,03,50,709. It is interesting to note that three purely Indian Insurance Companies were registered during the past year, with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,10,000. There were three newspaper companies registered with a nominal capital of Rs. 5,75,000. As evidence of the popularity of Indian coal, no fewer than 19 coal companies, with a nominal capital of 811 lakhs, were registered during the year. Of these only Bhulanbaria had a fully paid up capital of 51-1 lakhs. The activity in coal shares during the past year is thus explained. There were 32 trading companies registered last year, with a nominal capital of Rs. 74,57,500, of which only Rs. 56,500 had been paid up. Of mills and presses, ten companies were registered

during 1906-1907 with a nominal capital of 76 lakhs, of which only Rs. 15,900 had been paid up. There was only one tea company, one cotton, and two other planting companies registered, with nominal capital of Rs. 13,10,000, none of which had been paid up. The feature of the companies registered last year is that many of them are financed and controlled by Indians.

THE REAL CECIL RHODES.

The man of to-day no less than the historian of the future is inclined to Lord Rosebery in his admirable and graceful address at Oxford in unveiling the University's memorial to Cecil Rhodes. His speech, though it was, was somewhat fulsome side-light upon the real Rhodes—open the man that Rhodes attempted to be and was, not the conventional figure that his enemies and an unthinking though applauding public took Rhodes to be. For Lord Rosebery, the politician of the lonely furrow, we have, we confess, small patience and less admiration. For Lord Rosebery of the open platform, the one possible orator for a major or minor public ceremony, the one modern enthusiastic critic of the great men of his own day and generation, we admit as full an appreciation. Moreover, we venture to prophesy for Lord Rosebery a place in the *litera humeraria* of this age analogous to that held by Horace Walpole in the eighteenth century, but informed by a finer insight and a broader outlook. It is not merely for his contemporaries he was seen from only one standpoint, and that not the highest; for the man, among whom his life was cast, his human instruments in the working out of his ambition, were in the main men of dulled vision, of blunted perception, recognizing only the harder mundane qualities of their leader, and incapable through the dimness of the light that was in them of perceiving the finer, higher motives which inspired him. Hence the characterscapes which the world had of Rhodes shows only a man of relentless force and a somewhat barbaric cynicism. Some few observers, more sensitive and finelyread, saw the stupendous dreams and Herelean wrestlings of the man. None was more clearly than Lord Rosebery, and is profoundly to be hoped that he may turn his rare power of analysis and fine pen to the writing of a book which will give a picture of the inner and the true Cecil Rhodes.

they will read it after I am gone and will do me justice when I am dead." A more unexpected rejoinder was never given by a man when his contemporaries looked upon as the incarnation of financial and racial greed. So far from being that, he resembled a rejected spinster, treasuring the letters from her old-time lover and happy in the fact that their return to her death would awake him to the fact that she loved him to the end. It is a far cry from Aristotle to modern South Africa, and it is difficult from an outward aspect to regard the career of Rhodes as governed by influence by a maxim from the great philosopher's ethics. Yet it is recorded how in a speech in Oxford Hall, when he received the degree of D.C.L. in 1879, Rhodes quoted Aristotle's definition of virtue as "the highest object of the soul living for the highest object in a perfect life." This, he said, had always seemed to him the noblest rule for a man to follow and he had made it his rule from the first. But he had been told that he did not speak of "living for the highest object" but of "ruling life by the highest principle of right." If that was so, perhaps he had sometimes offended, but his hearers must remember that in a somewhat rude state of society as is in South Africa certain rights are not so clearly defined and understood as in more civilised countries. In that light, as a pioneer Empire-builder, definitely shaping his course according to a high moral precept which he held more firmly than most churchmen are conscious of their creed, Rhodes has still to be presented to, and recognised by, the world at large. By his contemporaries he was seen from only one standpoint, and that not the highest; for the man, among whom his life was cast, his human instruments in the working out of his ambition, were in the main men of dulled vision, of blunted perception, recognizing only the harder mundane qualities of their leader, and incapable through the dimness of the light that was in them of perceiving the finer, higher motives which inspired him. Hence the characterscapes which the world had of Rhodes shows only a man of relentless force and a somewhat barbaric cynicism. Some few observers, more sensitive and finelyread, saw the stupendous dreams and Herelean wrestlings of the man. None was more clearly than Lord Rosebery, and is profoundly to be hoped that he may turn his rare power of analysis and fine pen to the writing of a book which will give a picture of the inner and the true Cecil Rhodes.

THE DEFENCE OF NONSENSE.

It is quite imaginable that somebody will say that defence of nonsense must be nonsensical, and the defendant ought to be prosecuted for seditious libel; but with the greatest diffidence I suggest that nonsense is defensible. One of those bundles of paradoxes with which G. K. Chesterton is wont to delight the world is called "The Defendant." In this volume is to be found a number of interesting essays in defence of some unconventional point of view, or some apparently indefensible position. In nearly every case, however, Mr. Chesterton conducts the defence with elaborate skill and unquestioned success. The case is almost invariably won, costs paid by plaintiff.

One of those essays is in defence of nonsense.

It is an essay concluding with brilliant aphorisms, and sets up the thesis that Nonsense is a new literature, or even a new sense. On the whole the defence is not as good as usual and the case ought to be dismissed—with permission to appeal. The exhibits chiefly brought forward as evidence are the works of Mr. Edward Lear,

which, from what Chesterton says about them, I regret I do not know, and Lewis Carroll's "Alice," which I have just read through for, I suppose, the fortieth time with the greatest of pleasure. Without laying down a strict law of the subject does it not appear to be a general rule that the cleverest nonsense, that which most delights us, which having been read by us in maturity years, is based on ideas and themes which have no nonsense in them. Take a few examples. "Gulliver's Travels" delighted us as children, we revelled in it, we wondered over it, we saw the pictures of the pygmies swarming all over Gulliver's body, and we were contented and happy. With later years came a new light, we learned of the political satire, the almost hate of humanity which here and there appears, and we marvel that we never saw these points before. The nonsense owes its immortality to its fund of vital common sense.

Take another example. What made Hans Breitmann famous? Was it his driller only?

Was it his curious admixture of German-American idiom? Was it his deliberate distortion of vision? Not at all; it was his deliberate intention to picture as he saw it the life of a certain type of immigrant citizen. It has often struck me (I only mention this in passing that some more fertile mind than my own may take it up) that Hans Breitmann would find ample scope in Shanghai. For example.

Hans Breitmann had a motor-car, Von der newt kind!

It went without a light in front.

And hadn't none behind.

He took it on der gross Maloo.

He sleeked de vond.

And left for all de Hell.

Der half, der maxime, der blind.

But to return from the digression, these two cases, both on the positive side, afford presumptive evidence in favour of my original proposition, and a negative instance may easily be cited. Take for instance "Helen's Babies." Nonsense, pure nonsense. That is what it professes to be, and just because it is no more than it professes to be is never read twice, and of the present generation not one in ten thousand has read it once.

A further positive example seems to me to set the matter beyond doubt. One can read over and over again, without ever failing of enjoyment, Lewis Carroll's "Alices." Why, because each of them is nonsense based on a foundation deliberately chosen from a sphere where nonsense has no place. To take a game at cards, scientifically played, or a game of chess as fully worked out, and to use either as the framework of a pure jest is not merely a remarkable "tour de force." It is more than that. It contains the germ of the whole of dualistic philosophy, and carried out to its logical conclusion is a very fruitful theme of speculation. It raises for instance the question whether what we regard as negatives is not really positive, and vice versa. I suppose it would be possible to construct a positive theory of darkness on much the same lines as the accepted theory of light. But think of the awful consequences! A system of banking in which a man's debit instead of his credit were the basis of his business relation! A psychological theory that one is only really awake in dreamland and asleep during one's waking hours! That for our sins we have been banished from a better world to this!—but that sounds so near the truth that I fear lest we shall stumble on it. Which Heaven forbid!—the truth would stagger us. Hence we must avoid it and read the great nonsense books of the world. Yes, Long live Alice! Long live Gulliver! Death to Helen's Babies, and long life to Hans Breitmann.—*Shanghai Times*

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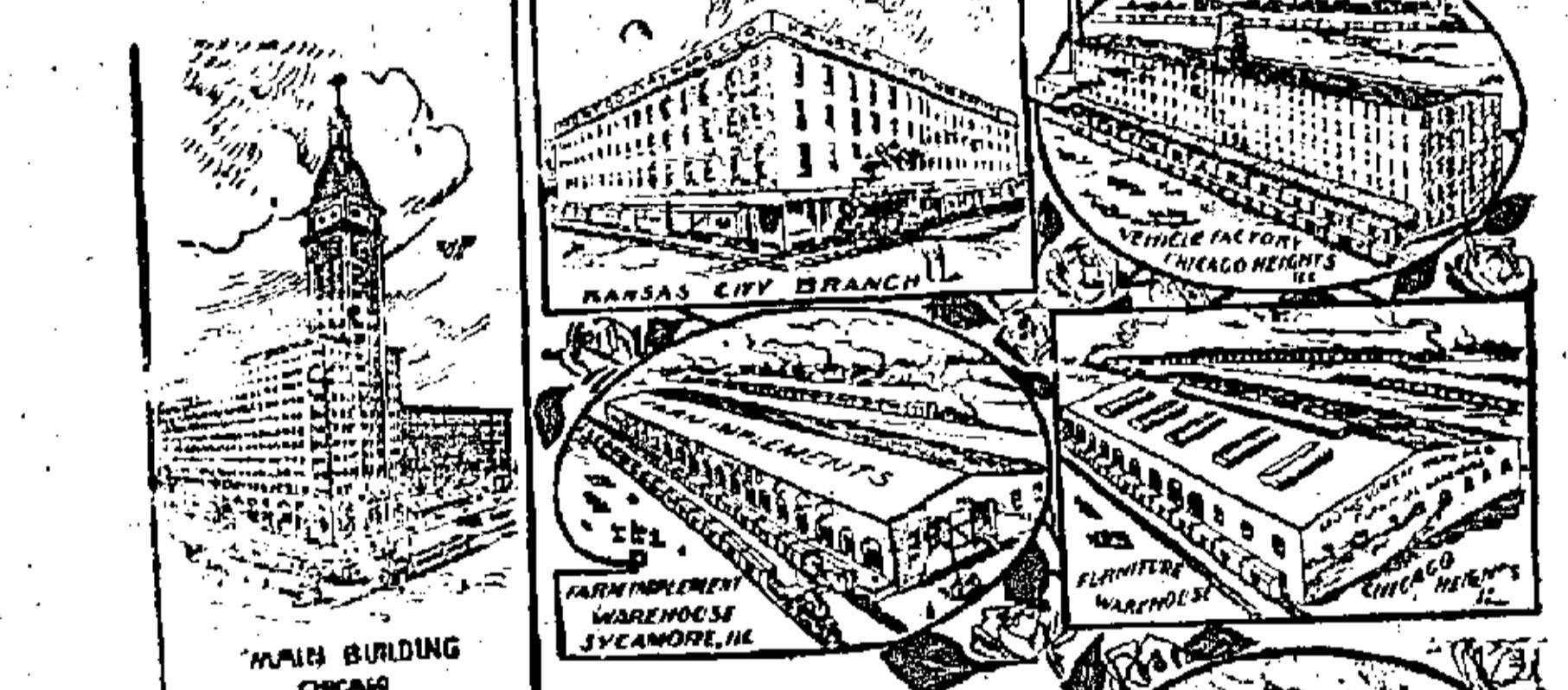
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